

**TITLE:**

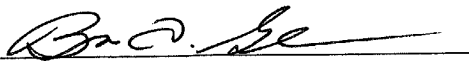
METHODS FOR DETERMINING ORGANISMS  
NOT REQUIRING THE SEPARATION  
OF FIXATIVE OR EXCESS PROBE

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**CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10**

I hereby certify that this United States Provisional Patent Application is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail No. ET925895503US in an Express Mail envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, Box PATENT APPLICATION, Washington, D.C. 20231 on this 14<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2001.

  
Brian D. Gildea  
Reg. No. 39,995

**Title Of The Invention:**

Methods For Determining Organisms Not Requiring The Separation Of Fixative Or  
Excess Probe

**Cross Reference To Related Applications:**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/256,140 filed on  
December 15, 2000.

**Background Of The Invention:**

**1. Field of the Invention**

This invention is related to the field of probe-based detection, analysis,  
identification and/or quantitation of organisms and/or cells.

**2. Description of the Related Art**

Nucleic acid hybridization is a fundamental process in molecular biology. Probe-  
based assays are useful in the detection, quantitation and/or analysis of nucleic acids.  
Nucleic acid probes have long been used to analyze samples for the presence of nucleic  
acid from bacteria, fungi, virus or other organisms and are also useful in examining  
genetically-based disease states or clinical conditions of interest. Nonetheless, nucleic acid  
probe-based assays have been slow to achieve commercial success. This lack of  
commercial success is, at least partially, the result of difficulties associated with specificity,  
sensitivity and/or reliability.

Despite its name, Peptide Nucleic Acid (PNA) is neither a peptide, a nucleic acid  
nor is it an acid. Peptide Nucleic Acid (PNA) is a non-naturally occurring polyamide that  
can hybridize to nucleic acid (DNA and RNA) with sequence specificity (See: United  
States Patent No. 5,539,082 and Egholm et al., *Nature* 365: 566-568 (1993)). Being a non-  
naturally occurring molecule, unmodified PNA is not known to be a substrate for the  
enzymes that are known to degrade peptides or nucleic acids. Therefore, PNA should be  
stable in biological samples, as well as have a long shelf-life. Unlike nucleic acid  
hybridization, which is very dependent on ionic strength, the hybridization of a PNA

with a nucleic acid is fairly independent of ionic strength and is favored at low ionic strength, conditions that strongly disfavor the hybridization of nucleic acid to nucleic acid (Egholm et al., *Nature*, at p. 567). Because of their unique properties, it is clear that PNA is not the equivalent of a nucleic acid in either structure or function. Consequently, PNA probes need to be evaluated for performance and optimization to thereby confirm whether they can be used to specifically and reliably detect a particular nucleic acid target sequence, particularly when the target sequence exists in a complex sample such as a cell, tissue or organism.

A probe-based assay, whether performed using a nucleic acid or non-nucleic acid probe (e.g. a PNA), typically involves a multistep procedure wherein reagents are sequentially added to the sample containing the cells or organism and then removed by centrifugation (i.e. pelleting of the cells followed by a decanting of the reagents) and/or associated washing steps. In many cases, the organisms or cells of the sample are first grown in a medium to increase their total number and are then isolated from the growth medium before being treated with the assay reagents. At a minimum, the assay typically involves a step for the fixation of the cells or organisms and a step for the treatment of the cells or organisms with a molecular probe to thereby render the organisms or cells detectable. Applicants however, are not aware of any existing assay for the determination of cells or organisms that operates without separating the fixing reagent prior to the step of determination. Moreover, when cells are grown in a medium, Applicants are not aware of any assay for the determination of cells or organisms that operates without separating growth medium, fixing reagent and/or excess molecular probe prior to the step of determination.

### Summary of the Invention:

In general, this invention is directed to a method for the analysis of organisms or cells. The method generally comprises first collecting a sample of organisms and/or cells to be analyzed. To the sample is then added one or more fixative agents to thereby fix the organisms or cells. The sample is also treated with one or more molecular probes, under suitable hybridization conditions, such that the organisms or cells react with the molecular probe in a way that produces organisms or cells that are detectably stained. Once the organisms or cells have been fixed and stained, they are then determined. For purposes of this invention, a determination means the act of determining the presence, absence, number, position and/or identity of a cell or organism in the sample. Nevertheless, it is an important advantage of the present invention that the fixative agent or agents and excess molecular probe or probes need not be separated from the organisms or cells prior to making the determination. Hence, this invention facilitates the rapid and simple determination of organisms and/or cells in a sample of interest.

### Brief Description of the Drawings:

Figures 1-4, each with a Panel A & B, are prints of digital images taken with a microscope equipped with a CCD camera and a green filter. In each case Panel A represents the image taken when *E. coli* is the organism present in the sample and Panel B represents the image taken when *P. aeruginosa* is the organism present in the sample.

**Detailed Description of The Invention:**1. Definitions:

For the purposes of interpreting this specification the following definitions shall apply  
5 and whenever appropriate, terms used in the singular shall also include the plural and  
vice versa.

a. As used herein, a "nucleobase" means those naturally occurring and those non-  
naturally occurring heterocyclic moieties commonly known to those who utilize nucleic  
acid technology or utilize peptide nucleic acid technology to thereby generate polymers  
10 that can sequence specifically bind to nucleic acids.

b. As used herein, a "nucleobase sequence" means any segment of a polymer that  
comprises nucleobase-containing subunits. Non-limiting examples of suitable polymers  
or polymers segments include oligodeoxynucleotides (e.g. DNA), oligoribonucleotides  
(e.g. RNA), peptide nucleic acids (PNA), other nucleic acid mimics, nucleic acid analogs,  
15 and/or chimeras.

c. As used herein, a "target sequence" is the nucleobase sequence of a nucleic acid  
that is found in an organism or cell of interest and to which a molecular probe is  
designed to hybridize.

d. As used herein, a "nucleic acid" is a nucleobase sequence-containing polymer, or  
20 polymer segment, having a backbone formed from nucleotides, or analogs thereof.

e. As used herein, a "non-nucleic acid" is a nucleobase sequence containing polymer,  
or polymer segment, having a backbone formed from subunits that are not nucleotides,  
or analogs thereof. Peptide nucleic acids are a preferred non-nucleic acid polymer.

f. As used herein, the term "probe" or "molecular probe" means a nucleic acid or  
25 non-nucleic acid polymer (e.g. a DNA, RNA, PNA, nucleic acid analogs, nucleic acid  
mimics, chimera or linked polymer) having a probing nucleobase sequence that is  
designed to sequence specifically hybridize to a target sequence of an organism or cell of  
interest.

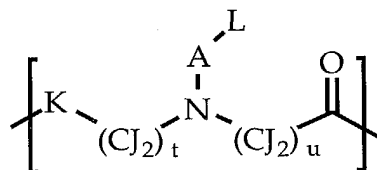
g. As used herein, a "detectable molecular probe" is a probe or molecular probe that  
30 is detectable by instrument or method.

h. As used herein, "stained" means that individual organisms and/or cells are  
directly or indirectly marked with a detectable moiety as a result of the sequence specific

hybridization of one or more detectable molecular probes to a target sequence within the organism and/or cell.

i. As used herein, the term "peptide nucleic acid" or "PNA" means any oligomer, polymer, linked polymer or chimeric oligomer, comprising two or more PNA subunits (residues), including any of the polymers referred to or claimed as peptide nucleic acids in United States Patent Nos. 5,539,082, 5,527,675, 5,623,049, 5,714,331, 5,718,262, 5,736,336, 5,773,571, 5,766,855, 5,786,461, 5,837,459, 5,891,625, 5,972,610, 5,986,053 and 6,107,470; all of which are herein incorporated by reference. The term "peptide nucleic acid" or "PNA" shall also apply to polymers comprising two or more subunits of those nucleic acid mimics described in the following publications: Lagriffoul et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, 4: 1081-1082 (1994); Petersen et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, 6: 793-796 (1996); Diderichsen et al., *Tett. Lett.* 37: 475-478 (1996); Fujii et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 7: 637-627 (1997); Jordan et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 7: 687-690 (1997); Krotz et al., *Tett. Lett.* 36: 6941-6944 (1995); Lagriffoul et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 4: 1081-1082 (1994); Diederichsen, U., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, 7: 1743-1746 (1997); Lowe et al., *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1*, (1997) 1: 539-546; Lowe et al., *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 11*: 547-554 (1997); Lowe et al., *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1* 1:5 55-560 (1997); Howarth et al., *J. Org. Chem.* 62: 5441-5450 (1997); Altmann, K-H et al., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, 7: 1119-1122 (1997); Diederichsen, U., *Bioorganic & Med. Chem. Lett.*, 8: 165-168 (1998); Diederichsen et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 37: 302-305 (1998); Cantin et al., *Tett. Lett.*, 38: 4211-4214 (1997); Ciapetti et al., *Tetrahedron*, 53: 1167-1176 (1997); Lagriffoule et al., *Chem. Eur. J.*, 3: 912-919 (1997); and the Peptide-Based Nucleic Acid Mimics (PENAMs) of Shah et al. as disclosed in WO96/04000.

In preferred embodiments, a PNA is a polymer comprising two or more subunits of the formula:



wherein, each J is the same or different and is selected from the group consisting of H, R<sup>1</sup>, OR<sup>1</sup>, SR<sup>1</sup>, NHR<sup>1</sup>, NR<sup>1</sup>, F, Cl, Br and I. Each K is the same or different and is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NH and NR<sup>1</sup>. Each R<sup>1</sup> is the same or different and is

an alkyl group having one to five carbon atoms that may optionally contain a heteroatom or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group. Each A is selected from the group consisting of a single bond, a group of the formula;  $-(CJ_2)_s-$  and a group of the formula;  $-(CJ_2)_sC(O)-$ , wherein, J is defined above and each s is a whole number from one to five. Each t is 1 or 2 and each u is 1 or 2. Each L is the same or different and is independently selected from the group consisting of J, adenine, cytosine, guanine, thymine, uridine, 5-methylcytosine, 2-aminopurine, 2-amino-6-chloropurine, 2,6-diaminopurine, hypoxanthine, pseudoisocytosine, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymidine, other naturally occurring nucleobase analogs, other non-naturally occurring nucleobases, substituted and unsubstituted aromatic moieties, biotin, fluorescein and dabcyl. In the most preferred embodiment, a PNA subunit consists of a naturally occurring or non-naturally occurring nucleobase attached to the aza nitrogen of the N-[2-(aminoethyl)]glycine backbone through a methylene carbonyl linkage.

j. As used herein, the terms "label" and "detectable moiety" are interchangeable and refer to moieties that can be attached to a molecular probe to thereby render the molecular probe detectable by an instrument or method.

k. As used herein, the term "chimera" or "chimeric oligomer" means a polymer comprising two or more linked subunits that are selected from different classes of subunits. For example, a PNA/DNA chimera would comprise at least two PNA subunits linked to at least one 2'-deoxyribonucleic acid subunit (For exemplary methods and compositions related to PNA/DNA chimera preparation See: WO96/40709). Exemplary component subunits of the chimera are selected from the group consisting of PNA subunits, naturally and non-naturally occurring amino acid subunits, DNA subunits, RNA subunits and subunits of analogues or mimics of nucleic acids.

l. As used herein, the term "linked polymer" means a polymer comprising two or more polymer segments that are linked by a linker. The polymer segments that are linked to form the linked polymer are selected from the group consisting of an oligodeoxynucleotide (DNA), an oligoribonucleotide (RNA), a peptide, a polyamide, a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) and a chimera.

## 2. Description Of The Invention

### I. General:

#### Nucleic Acid Synthesis and Modification

Nucleic acid oligomer (oligonucleotide and oligoribonucleotide) synthesis has become routine. For a detailed description of nucleic acid synthesis please see Gait, M. J., *Oligonucleotide Synthesis: a Practical Approach*, IRL Press, Oxford England. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that both labeled or unlabeled oligonucleotides (DNA, RNA and synthetic analogues thereof) are readily available. They can be synthesized using commercially available instrumentation and reagents or they can be purchased from commercial vendors of custom manufactured oligonucleotides. Patents that discuss various compositions, supports and methodologies for the synthesis and labeling of nucleic acids include: 5,476,925, 5,453,496, 5,446,137, 5,419,966, 5,391,723, 5,391,667, 5,380,833, 5,348,868, 5,281,701, 5,278,302, 5,262,530, 5,243,038, 5,218,103, 5,204,456, 5,204,455, 5,198, 540, 5,175,209, 5,164,491, 5,112,962, 5,071,974, 5,047,524, 4,980,460, 4,923,901, 4,786,724, 4,725,677, 4,659,774, 4,500,707, 4,458,066, and 4,415,732; all of which are herein incorporated by reference.

#### PNA Synthesis:

Methods for the chemical assembly of PNAs are well known (See: Patent Nos. 5,539,082, 5,527,675, 5,623,049, 5,714,331, 5,718,262, 5,736,336, 5,773,571, 5,766,855, 5,786,461, 5,837,459, 5,891,625, 5,972,610, 5,986,053 and 6,107,470; all of which are herein incorporated by reference (Also see: PerSeptive Biosystems Product Literature)). As a general reference for PNA synthesis methodology also please see: Nielsen et al., *Peptide Nucleic Acids; Protocols and Applications*, Horizon Scientific Press, Norfolk England (1999).

Chemicals and instrumentation for the support bound automated chemical assembly of peptide nucleic acids are now commercially available. Both labeled and unlabeled PNA oligomers are likewise available from commercial vendors of custom PNA oligomers. Chemical assembly of a PNA is analogous to solid phase peptide synthesis, wherein at each cycle of assembly the oligomer possesses a reactive alkyl amino terminus that is condensed with the next synthon to be added to the growing polymer. Because standard peptide chemistry is utilized, natural and non-natural amino acids are routinely incorporated into a PNA oligomer. Because a PNA is a polyamide, it has a C-terminus (carboxyl terminus) and an N-terminus (amino terminus). For the



purposes of the design of a hybridization probe suitable for antiparallel binding to the target sequence (the preferred orientation), the N-terminus of the probing nucleobase sequence of the PNA probe is the equivalent of the 5'-hydroxyl terminus of an equivalent DNA or RNA oligonucleotide.

#### 5 PNA Labeling:

Preferred non-limiting methods for labeling PNAs are described in US 6,110,676, WO99/22018, WO99/21881, WO99/37670 and WO99/49293, the examples section of this specification or are otherwise well known in the art of PNA synthesis and peptide synthesis. Methods for labeling PNA are also discussed in Nielsen et al., *Peptide Nucleic*  
 10 *Acids; Protocols and Applications*, Horizon Scientific Press, Norfolk England (1999).

#### Labels & Labeled Probes:

The molecular probes that are used for the practice of this invention are labeled with a detectable moiety. By operation of the method, the labeled probe or probes hybridize to a target sequence within an organism or cell of interest and thereby  
 15 detectably stain the organism or cell. The staining process may be direct, such as with a fluorescently labeled molecular probe, or may be indirect, such as with an enzyme labeled probe wherein the stain is generated by operation of the enzyme acting on a substrate that is present.

Non-limiting examples of detectable moieties (labels) suitable for directly labeling  
 20 molecular probes used in the practice of this invention include a dextran conjugate, a branched nucleic acid detection system, a chromophore, a fluorophore, a spin label, a radioisotope, an enzyme, a hapten, an acridinium ester and a chemiluminescent compound. Other suitable labeling reagents and preferred methods of attachment  
 25 synthesis.

Preferred haptens include 5(6)-carboxyfluorescein, 2,4-dinitrophenyl, digoxigenin, and biotin.

Preferred fluorochromes (fluorophores) include 5(6)-carboxyfluorescein (Flu), 6-  
 30 ((7-amino-4-methylcoumarin-3-acetyl)amino)hexanoic acid (Cou), 5(and 6)-carboxy-X-rhodamine (Rox), Cyanine 2 (Cy2) Dye, Cyanine 3 (Cy3) Dye, Cyanine 3.5 (Cy3.5) Dye, Cyanine 5 (Cy5) Dye, Cyanine 5.5 (Cy5.5) Dye, Cyanine 7 (Cy7) Dye, Cyanine 9 (Cy9) Dye (Cyanine dyes 2, 3, 3.5, 5 and 5.5 are available as NHS esters from Amersham,

Arlington Heights, IL), JOE, Tamara or the Alexa dye series (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR).

Preferred enzymes include polymerases (e.g. Taq polymerase, Klenow PNA polymerase, T7 DNA polymerase, Sequenase, DNA polymerase 1 and phi29 polymerase), alkaline phosphatase (AP), horseradish peroxidase (HRP) and most preferably, soy bean peroxidase (SBP)).

#### Self-Indicating Probes:

In another embodiment, the probes used in the method of this invention are self-indicating probes. Generally, the labels attached to self-indicating probes comprise a set (hereinafter "Beacon Set(s)") of energy transfer moieties comprising at least one energy transfer donor and at least one energy transfer acceptor moiety. Typically, the Beacon Set will include a single donor moiety and a single acceptor moiety. Nevertheless, a Beacon Set may contain more than one donor moiety and/or more than one acceptor moiety. The donor and acceptor moieties operate such that one or more acceptor moieties accepts energy transferred from the one or more donor moieties or otherwise quenches the signal from the donor moiety or moieties. Though the previously listed fluorophores (with suitable spectral properties) might also operate as energy transfer acceptors, preferably, the acceptor moiety is a quencher moiety. Preferably, the quencher moiety is a non-fluorescent aromatic or heteroaromatic moiety. The preferred quencher moiety is 4-((-4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)azo) benzoic acid (dabcyl).

Transfer of energy between donor and acceptor moieties of a self-indicating probe may occur through collision of the closely associated moieties of a Beacon Set(s) or through a non radiative process such as fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET). For FRET to occur, transfer of energy between donor and acceptor moieties of a Beacon Set requires that the moieties be close in space and that the emission spectrum of a donor(s) have substantial overlap with the absorption spectrum of the acceptor(s) (See: Yaron et al. *Analytical Biochemistry*, 95: 228-235 (1979) and particularly page 232, col. 1 through page 234, col. 1). Alternatively, collision mediated (radiationless) energy transfer may occur between very closely associated donor and acceptor moieties whether or not the emission spectrum of a donor moiety(ies) has a substantial overlap with the absorption spectrum of the acceptor moiety(ies) (See: Yaron et al., *Analytical Biochemistry*, 95: 228-235 (1979) and particularly page 229, col. 1 through page 232, col. 1).

This process is referred to as intramolecular collision since it is believed that quenching is caused by the direct contact of the donor and acceptor moieties (See: Yaron et al.). The following is offered as a non-limiting list of examples of this type of self-indicating probe:

(i) *Linear Beacons:*

5 In a preferred embodiment, the self-indicating probe is a Linear Beacon as more fully described in co-pending and commonly owned patent application USSN 09/179,162, entitled: "Methods, Kits And Compositions Pertaining To Linear Beacons", herein incorporated by reference. The related PCT application has also now published as WO99/21881.

10 (ii) *PNA Molecular Beacons:*

In another preferred embodiment, the self-indicating probe is a PNA Molecular Beacon as more fully described in co-pending patent application: USSN 09/179,298 (now allowed), entitled: "Methods, Kits And Compositions Pertaining To PNA Molecular Beacons", herein incorporated by reference. The related PCT application has also now published as WO99/22018.

15 (iii) *DNA Molecular Beacons:*

In a preferred embodiment, the self-indicating probe is a nucleic acid molecular beacon as more fully described in US 5,925,517, entitled: "Detectably Labeled Dual Conformation Oligonucleotide Probes, Assays and Kits", herein incorporated by reference. Reference is also made to recently published: US 6,150,097, entitled: "Nucleic Acid Detection Probes Having Non-Fret Fluorescence Quenching And Kits And Assays Including Such Probes".

20 (iv) *Detection Complexes:*

In a preferred embodiment, the self-indicating probe is a Detection Complex as more fully described co-pending patent application: USSN 09/275,848 (now allowed), entitled: "Methods, Kits And Compositions Pertaining To Detection Complexes", herein incorporated by reference. The related PCT application has also now published as WO99/49293.

Detecting Energy Transfer:

30 Hybrid formation of a self-indicating probe with a target sequence can be monitored by measuring at least one physical property of at least one member of the Beacon Set that is detectably different when the hybridization complex is formed as

compared with when the "Beacon" probe exists in the absence of target sequence. We refer to this phenomenon as the self-indicating property of the probes. This change in detectable signal results from the change in efficiency of energy transfer between the donor and acceptor caused by hybridization of the molecular probe to the target sequence. Preferably, the means of detection will involve measuring fluorescence of a donor or acceptor fluorophore of a Beacon Set. Most preferably, the Beacon Set will comprise at least one donor fluorophore and at least one acceptor quencher such that the fluorescence of the donor fluorophore is used to detect, identify or quantitate hybridization of the probe to the target sequence.

10 Other Self-Indicating Probes:

In another embodiment, the self-indicating probe or probes used in this invention are of the type described in WIPO patent application WO97/45539, herein referred to as an "intercalating beacon". These intercalating beacons incorporate a reporter group that interacts with the nucleic acid to thereby produce a detectable signal. Preferably, the probes of WO97/45539, as used in this invention, are appropriately labeled peptide nucleic acids that produce detectable signal upon hybridization to the target sequence.

15 Detectable and Independently Detectable Moieties/Multiplex Analysis:

In preferred embodiments of this invention, a multiplex hybridization assay is performed. In a multiplex assay, numerous conditions of interest are simultaneously or sequentially examined. Multiplex analysis relies on the ability to sort sample components or the data associated therewith, during or after the assay is completed. In preferred embodiments of the invention, one or more distinct independently detectable moieties are used to label two or more different molecular probes used in an assay. The ability to differentiate between and/or quantitate each of the independently detectable moieties provides the means to multiplex a hybridization assay because the data that correlates with the hybridization of each of the distinct, independently labeled molecular probe to a particular target sequence within an organism or cell of interest can be correlated with the presence, absence, number, position or identity of that organism and/or cell sought to be detected in the sample. Consequently, the multiplex assays of this invention may be used to simultaneously or sequentially detect the presence, absence, number, position or identity of two or more organisms and/or cells in the same sample and in the same assay.

Spacer/Linker moieties:

Generally, spacers are used to minimize the adverse effects that bulky labeling reagents might have on hybridization properties of probes. Linkers typically induce flexibility and randomness into the probe or otherwise link two or more nucleobase sequences of a molecular probe. Preferred spacer/linker moieties for the nucleobase polymers used in this invention consist of one or more aminoalkyl carboxylic acids (e.g. aminocaproic acid) the side chain of an amino acid (e.g. the side chain of lysine or ornithine) natural amino acids (e.g. glycine), aminooxyalkylacids (e.g. 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid), alkyl diacids (e.g. succinic acid), alkyloxy diacids (e.g. diglycolic acid) or alkyldiamines (e.g. 1,8-diamino-3,6-dioxaoctane). Spacer/linker moieties may also incidentally or intentionally be constructed to improve the water solubility of the molecular probe (For example see: Gildea et al., *Tett. Lett.* 39: 7255-7258 (1998)). Preferably, a spacer/linker moiety comprises one or more linked compounds having the formula:  $-Y-(O_m-(CW_2)_n)_o-Z-$ . The group Y is selected from the group consisting of: a single bond,  $-(CW_2)_p-$ ,  $-C(O)(CW_2)_p-$ ,  $-C(S)(CW_2)_p-$  and  $-S(O_2)(CW_2)_p-$ . The group Z has the formula NH,  $NR^2$ , S or O. Each W is independently H,  $R^2$ ,  $-OR^2$ , F, Cl, Br or I; wherein, each  $R^2$  is independently selected from the group consisting of:  $-CX_3$ ,  $-CX_2CX_3$ ,  $-CX_2CX_2CX_3$ ,  $-CX_2CX(CX_3)_2$ , and  $-C(CX_3)_3$ . Each X is independently H, F, Cl, Br or I. Each m is independently 0 or 1. Each n, o and p are independently integers from 0 to 10.

Hybridization Conditions/Stringency:

Those of ordinary skill in the art of nucleic acid hybridization will recognize that factors commonly used to impose or control stringency of hybridization include formamide concentration (or other chemical denaturant reagent), salt concentration (i.e., ionic strength), hybridization temperature, detergent concentration, pH and the presence or absence of chaotropes. Optimal stringency for a molecular probe/target sequence combination is often found by the well-known technique of fixing several of the aforementioned stringency factors and then determining the effect of varying a single stringency factor. The same stringency factors can be modulated to thereby control the stringency of hybridization of a PNA to a nucleic acid, except that the hybridization of a PNA is fairly independent of ionic strength. Optimal stringency for an assay may be experimentally determined by examination of each stringency factor until the desired degree of discrimination is achieved.

Suitable Hybridization Conditions:

Generally, the more closely related the background causing nucleic acid contaminants are to the target sequence, the more carefully stringency must be controlled. Blocking probes may also be used as a means to improve discrimination beyond the limits possible by mere optimization of stringency factors. Suitable hybridization conditions will thus comprise conditions under which the desired degree of discrimination is achieved such that an assay generates an accurate (within the tolerance desired for the assay) and reproducible result. Nevertheless, aided by no more than routine experimentation and the disclosure provided herein, those of skill in the art will easily be able to determine suitable hybridization conditions for performing assays utilizing the methods and compositions described herein.

Blocking Probes:

Blocking probes are nucleic acid or non-nucleic acid probes that can be used to suppress the binding of the probing nucleobase sequence of the probing polymer to a non-target sequence. Preferred blocking probes are PNA probes (See: Coull et al., US 6,110,676, herein incorporated by reference). Typically, blocking probes are closely related to the probing nucleobase sequence and preferably they comprise one or more single point mutations as compared with the probe sought to be detected in the assay. It is believed that blocking probes operate by hybridization to the non-target sequence to thereby form a more thermodynamically stable complex than is formed by hybridization between the probing nucleobase sequence and the non-target sequence. Formation of the more stable and preferred complex blocks formation of the less stable non-preferred complex between the probing nucleobase sequence and the non-target sequence. Thus, blocking probes can be used with the methods and compositions of this invention to suppress the binding of the nucleic acid or non-nucleic acid molecular probe to a non-target sequence that might be present in the organism to be distinguished and otherwise interfere with the performance of the assay.

Probing Nucleobase Sequence:

The probing nucleobase sequence of a molecular probe is the specific sequence recognition portion of the construct. Therefore, the probing nucleobase sequence is a nucleobase sequence designed to hybridize to a specific target sequence of the cells or organisms of interest in a sample. Consequently, with due consideration to the

requirements of a molecular probe for the assay format chosen, the length and sequence composition of the probing nucleobase sequence of the molecular probe will generally be chosen such that a stable complex is formed with the target sequence under suitable hybridization.

5 Probe Complexes:

In still another embodiment, two probes are designed to, in the aggregate, produce a probing nucleobase sequence that hybridizes to the target sequence sought to be detected and thereby generates a detectable signal whereby the nucleobase sequence of each individual molecular probe comprises half or approximately half of the complete complement to the target sequence. As a non-limiting example, the nucleobase sequences of the two probes might be designed using the assay as described in European Patent Application 849,363, entitled: "Method of identifying a nucleic acid using triple helix formation of adjacently annealed probes" by H. Orum et al. (See: EPA 849,363). Similar compositions comprising a PNA probe triplex have been described in commonly owned United States Patent No 6,287,772. Using this methodology, the probes that hybridize to the target sequence may or may not be labeled since it is the probe complex formed by the annealing of the adjacent probes that is directly detected and not the probes that directly bind to the target sequence.

15 Advantages Of The Present Invention:

20 It is an advantage of the present invention that washing and/or separation steps of the overall assay can be eliminated thereby reducing the total work and time required to perform the method. For example, the analysis of organisms, such as E. coli or Salmonella, that have been grown in culture can be done in a little over one hour. This allotted time includes all the time required for performing the assay; including removing a sample from the culture for analysis and performing the assay until the result is reported. The ability to perform the determination in such a rapid manner is facilitated by the novel assay described herein wherein all steps involving separation/washing have been omitted. Applicants are unaware of any comparable assay that is so easy and fast as the assay described herein.

30

## II. *Preferred Embodiments of the Invention:*

In one embodiment, this invention is directed to a method for the analysis of organisms and/or cells. The method generally comprises first collecting a sample of organisms and/or cells to be analyzed provided however that, as used herein, the act of collecting is not intended to prohibit, and may in fact involve, a preconditioning of the sample to remove extraneous materials that might interfere with the assay. To the sample, as collected, is then added one or more fixative agents to thereby fix the organisms or cells. The sample is also treated with one or more molecular probes, under suitable hybridization conditions, such that the organisms and/or cells react with the molecular probe or probes in a way that produces organisms and/or cells that are detectably stained with detectable or independently detectable moieties. Once the organisms and/or cells have been fixed and stained, they are then determined. For purposes of this invention, a determination means the act of determining the presence, absence, number, position and/or identity of a cell or organism in the sample.

Nevertheless, it is an important advantage of the present invention that the fixative agent or agents and excess molecular probe or probes are not separated from the organisms or cells prior to making the determination. Hence, the method facilitates a rapid and simple way to determine organisms or cells in a sample of interest.

According to the method, either nucleic acid or non-nucleic acid probes may be used. However, the use of PNA probes, as the molecular probe, is preferred because the assay can then be performed more rapidly and with greater sensitivity and reliability.

According to the method, it is not important whether organisms or cells are determined. Moreover, when performing multiplex assays, it may be possible, or even preferable to detect both a cell or cells of interest as well as an organism or organisms of interest in the same sample and in the same assay. Nothing described herein is intended to be limiting in this regard.

According to the method, the organisms and/or cells to be analyzed can be either collected from a growth medium used to increase the total number of organisms or cells available for analysis or, when the cells or organisms are sufficiently abundant in the sample, they can be collected directly from a sample without being treated for growth. It is an additional advantage of this invention that, when growth medium is used, the growth medium need not be completely separated from the organisms or cells of the



sample. As used herein growth medium includes both broth and agar. According to the method, the growth medium may in certain cases be reduced in volume, such as by pelleting the organisms and/or cells and then removing a portion of the medium, but need not be completely removed. Again, this has the advantage of saving time and labor expended in performing the assay.

When performing the assay, Applicants have observed that the addition of a conventional blocking reagent, such as casein, substantially improves the performance of the assay when it is present during hybridization of the molecular probe. Without intending to be bound to this theory, it is believed that the blocking reagent inhibits the reaction of the molecular probe with components of the fixative, and growth medium if present, and thereby bolsters the interaction of the molecular probe with the target sequence.

According to the method, there is no requirement that the organisms and/or cells be fixed before hybridization. It is possible to either fix the cells or organisms before treatment with the molecular probe or else simultaneously fix the cells or organisms while treating the sample with the molecular probe or probes.

According to the method, one or more labeled molecular probes is used to stain the organisms or cells, if present in the assay. Preferably, the molecular probe or probes are labeled with one or more fluorophores. In certain preferred embodiments, two or more independently detectable molecular probes are used in the method for the multiplex analysis of two or more different types of organisms and/or cells. It is noted that the number of different organisms or cells that can be analyzed in a single multiplex assay is limited only by the number of different independently detectable molecular probes that can be produced. In a preferred embodiment, the two or more independently detectable molecular probes are labeled with independently detectable fluorophores.

As previously discussed, the molecular probes may be of the self-indicating type. By self-indicating, we mean that there is a change that occurs in detectable signal of at least label attached to one the probe when it hybridizes to the target sequence inside the organism of cell. As discussed above, a non-limiting list of self-indicating molecular probes includes: a linear beacon, a nucleic acid or PNA molecular beacon and an intercalating beacon.

An alternative embodiment of a self-indicating probe is a detection complex. A detection complex differs from the aforementioned constructs in that it comprises a complex of at least two polymers wherein the labels that comprise the Beacon Set are split between two polymers of the complex such that they interact when the complex is formed but do not interact if the complex becomes dissociated (See: WO99/49293). Hence, for this embodiment, the Detection Complex, that is the molecular probe, is added to the assay. The complex will dissociate to generate a detectable change in signal whenever one of the component polymers of the complex hybridizes to the target sequence inside the organism or cell.

In still another embodiment of the method, it is possible to, after fixation and treatment with the molecular probe has been performed, add a quencher labeled oligomer to the assay before the determination is made, wherein the quencher moiety of the oligomer quenches signal from the label of the molecular probe if it hybridizes to the molecular probe. In this way a complex between the excess molecular probe and the quencher labeled oligomer is formed and thereby quenches the signal from the excess molecular probe. Because signal from the excess probe is quenched, the excess molecular probe does not generate a large background. It is noted that because the labeled probe or probes are hybridized to the target sequence within the organism or cell, the quencher labeled oligomer cannot hybridize to these signal generating probes to thereby suppress the detectable signal.

According to the method, the cells or organisms can be determined in any manner that allows for the observation and analysis of the stained organisms and/or cells. In preferred embodiments, the cells and/or organisms of the sample are determined using either a microscope, array scanner or a flow cytometer.

**Examples:**

This invention is now illustrated by the following examples that are not intended to be limiting in any way.

5 **Example 1:****PNA Oligomers As Molecular Probes:**

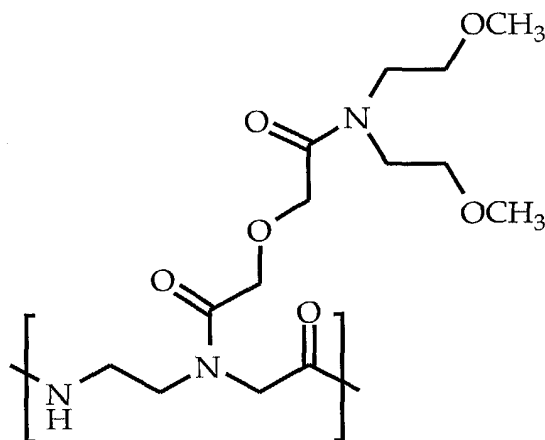
PNA Oligomers were prepared from commercial reagents and instrumentation obtained from Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA using well known methods and those disclosed in published PCT applications WO99/21881, WO99/22018 and

10 WO99/49293.

*PNA Oligomers Prepared:*

Table 1		
Probe ID	PNA Probe Sequence	Seq. ID No.
Flu Labeled PNA Probe	Flu-OEE-TCA-ATG-AGC-AAA-GGT-EE-NH <sub>2</sub>	1
PNA Linear Beacon	Flu-O-TCA-ATG-AGC-AAA-GGT-Lys(dabcyl)-NH <sub>2</sub>	2
Quencher PNA Oligomer	H-CTC-ATT-GA-Lys-Lys(dabcyl)-NH <sub>2</sub>	3

15 All PNA sequences are written from the amine (N-) terminus to the carboxyl (C-) terminus. Flu = 5(6)-carboxyfluorescein; O = 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid; dabcyl = 4-((4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)azo)benzoic acid ; Lys = the amino acid L-lysine; and E is shown below (See: US 6,326,479).



The "E" subunit

Experimental Methods:*Assay Design*

A rapid, simple PNA FISH assay for detection of *E. coli* was developed. The method involves fixation of bacteria directly from culture, followed by hybridization with an *E. coli* specific PNA probe. The example described below demonstrate that this protocol can be used with a standard Flu (fluorescein) Labeled PNA Probe as well as a self-indicating fluorescein labeled PNA Linear Beacon. Additionally we have shown that the use of a Quencher Labeled PNA Probe, that is complementary to the *E. coli* specific PNA probes (both the Flu labeled PNA probe and the PNA Linear Beacon) and contains a dabcyI at the carboxyl terminus, is effective for the reduction of background.

*Fixation of Cells*

A sample of 1 mL of an exponentially growing culture of both *E. coli* (8739) or *P. aeruginosa* (27853), obtained from the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA, was pelleted by centrifugation at 10,000 rpm for 5 minutes. Approximately 700  $\mu$ L of medium was removed from each sample and the cell pellets were then resuspended in the remaining medium (approximately 300  $\mu$ L). To 6  $\mu$ L of the resulting cell suspension, that had been transferred to a separate tube, was added 4  $\mu$ L of Buffer B. The fixation reaction was then incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature.

*Buffer Solutions*

- A 130 mM NaCl, 7 mM  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ , 7 mM  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , pH 7.0
- B 10% (w/v) paraformaldehyde in Buffer A
- C 25 mM Tris pH 9.0, 0.5% SDS (w/v), 100mM NaCl, 1% casein (w/v)

*Hybridization and Visualization*

For hybridization, 110  $\mu$ L of Buffer C was added directly to the 10  $\mu$ L fixation reaction. For each sample of either *E. coli* or *P. aeruginosa* was added one of either the Flu Labeled PNA Probe or the PNA Linear Beacon at a final concentration of 120 nM. Reactions were incubated at 55°C for 30 minutes. For experiments in which the Quencher PNA Oligomer was also used, this oligomer was, at a concentration of 960 nM,

added after the hybridization step was completed; followed by a 30 minute incubation at 55°C. All reactions were analyzed by spreading 2 µL of the incubated sample on a preheated microscope slide (~60°C). The slide was then dried on a heat block set at approximately 60°C. To each slide was then added 2 µL of mounting media (Vector Laboratories) and a coverslip was applied. The reactions were examined microscopically using a 60X objective and a FITC filter.

#### Results:

Figures 1-4, each with a Panel A & B, are prints of digital images taken with a microscope equipped with a CCD camera and a green filter. In each case Panel A represents the image taken when *E. coli* is the organism present in the sample and Panel B represents the image taken when *P. aeruginosa* is the organism present in the sample. In all cases, the *E. coli* in Panel A can be easily detected without regard to the protocol or probe type. This is the expected result since in all cases, the probe is specific for detecting *E. coli*. By comparison, the *P. aeruginosa* is not very equally detectable in Panel B of the Figures, without regard to the protocol or probe type. This also is the expected result since there is not expected to be a sequence complementary to the probe in the nucleic acid of *P. aeruginosa*.

With reference to Figure 1, it is clear that the PNA Linear Beacon can be used to produce a positive result for the organism sought to be detected, *E. coli* (Panel A), while the negative result in Panel B demonstrates that the *P. aeruginosa* bacteria can be discriminated. In this case, the excess self-reporting PNA Linear Beacon is not expected to give rise to a substantial background fluorescence since it is self-quenching.

With reference to Figure 2, it is clear that the Flu Labeled PNA Probe can be used to produce a positive result for the organism sought to be detected, *E. coli* (Panel A), while the negative result in Panel B demonstrates that the *P. aeruginosa* bacteria can be discriminated. In this case, it is somewhat surprising that the excess PNA probe, although not considered to be a self-indicating probe, does not give rise to a substantial background fluorescence.

The data shown in Figures 3 and 4 were generated using protocols that are identical to those used to generate Figures 1 and 2, respectively, except that the Quencher PNA Oligomer was also added as described above. With reference to Figures 3 & 4, it is

clear that the presence of the Quencher PNA Oligomer does not produce a substantially different result. More specifically, it is clear that regardless of the probe type used, a positive result is obtained for the organism sought to be detected, *E. coli* (Panel A), while the assay is still able to discriminate the *P. aeruginosa* bacteria (Panel B). However, it is clear by comparing Figure 2, Panel A with Figure 4, Panel A, that the presence of the Quencher PNA Oligomer reduce the overall background "haze", likely due to the excess Flu Labeled PNA Oligomer, but also appears to slightly reduce detectable signal. By comparison, a review of Figure 1, Panel A and Figure 3, Panel A, indicates that the Quencher PNA Oligomer also appears to reduce the overall background "haze", likely due to the excess PNA Linear Beacon, but does not appear to reduce detectable signal.

Most advantageously this PNA FISH protocol eliminates the need for time consuming wash and centrifugation steps, thereby allowing for reliable detection of *E. coli* in 1-1.5 hours depending on whether or not the Quencher PNA Oligomer is used.

#### Example 2: Multiple Species Examination

Table 2		
Species	Strain ID	Result
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 8739	+
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 25922	+
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	ATCC 8739	+
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Isolate	+
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Isolate	+
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Isolate	+
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	ATCC 27853	-
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	ATCC 6633	-
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	ATCC 12633	-
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	ATCC 6538	-
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	ATCC 7644	-
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	ATCC 29930	+
<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	ATCC 29903	+
<i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i>	ATCC 29946	-
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	ATCC 9341	-
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	Isolate	-
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	ATCC 12453	-
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	ATCC 8090	-
<i>Enterococcus aerogenes</i>	ATCC 49701	-
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Isolate	-
<i>Acinetobacter calcoaceticus</i>	ATCC 23055	-

+: Strong fluorescent signal.

-: Weak fluorescent signal clearly distinguishable from the signal obtained with *E. coli*.

In view of the positive results described above, more extensive experimentation was performed wherein numerous species of organism were examined in the same manner, except in this case images are not provide but the intensity of the cells was visually observed and then scored. The results are summarized in the Table 2, below.

- 5 The probe used in this Example was the Linear PNA Beacon described above.

With reference to Table 2, it is clear that the Linear PNA Beacon, that was reasonably specific for *E. coli*, hybridizes with the various *E. coli* strains and does not react with other organisms, except for species of *Shigella*. However, it is well known in the art that distinction between *E. coli* and *Shigella* is quite difficult since the rRNA is almost  
10 identical. In this case the Linear PNA Beacon is completely complementary to the rRNA of *Shigella*. Accordingly, it is expected that the Linear PNA Probe with this particular nucleobase sequence will hybridize as completely with the *Shigella* as it does with the rRNA of *E. coli*. Thus, the results are as they should be expected in view of the nature of the Linear PNA Beacon probe used.

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